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Three new species and new records of *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

V. ASSING

A b s t r a c t : Three species of *Stilicoderus* SHARP 1889 are described and illustrated: *S. rastratus* nov.sp. (China: Sichuan) of the *japonicus* group; *S. separandus* nov.sp. (India: Meghalaya, Assam) of the *S. discalis* group (previously confounded with *S. strigosus* (ROUGEMONT 1985)); *S. turacus* nov.sp. (India: Meghalaya) of the *variolosus* group. *Stilicoderus assamensis* (ROUGEMONT 1986), previously a synonym of *S. kambaitiensis* (SCHEERPELTZ 1965), is revalidated. Additional records of twelve species of *Stilicoderus* and of four species of *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY 1858 are reported, among them new country records from Laos (3 species), Vietnam (2 species), and Malaysia (1 species). The distributions of six species are mapped.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Stilicoderus*, *Stiliderus*, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, taxonomy, new species, revalidation, distribution, new records

Introduction

The stilicine genera *Stilicoderus* SHARP 1889 and *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY 1858 are distributed in the south of the East Palaearctic, in the Oriental, and in the Australian regions. They previously comprised 79 (plus two subspecies) and 43 species, respectively. A checklist of the thirty-three *Stilicoderus* and seven *Stiliderus* species known from the East Palaearctic region, including Assam and Myanmar, was provided by ASSING (2013). For details on, and a discussion of the intra- and intergeneric concept currently in use see ROUGEMONT (1996) and ASSING (2013).

Since the latest contribution (ASSING 2013) to the taxonomy and zoogeography of *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus*, additional material has become available from several public and private collections. Moreover, some species were collected during a field trip to China conducted by Michael Schülke (Berlin), David Wrase (Berlin), and the author in July and August 2012. A study of this material yielded three undescribed species, one revalidation, and numerous additional records of zoogeographic interest.

The species group concept used in the present paper is based on ROUGEMONT (1996).

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

CAS Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing
 MHNG Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
 NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (M. Geiser, I. Zürcher)
 cAss..... author's private collection
 cSch..... private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin
 cSha..... private collection Alexey Shavrin, Daugavpils
 cSme..... private collection Aleš Smetana, Ottawa

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). A digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used for the photographs. The maps were created using MapCreator 2.0 (primap) software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the labrum to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the labrum to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra (at the suture), and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Species descriptions and additional records

Genus *Stilicoderus* SHARP 1889

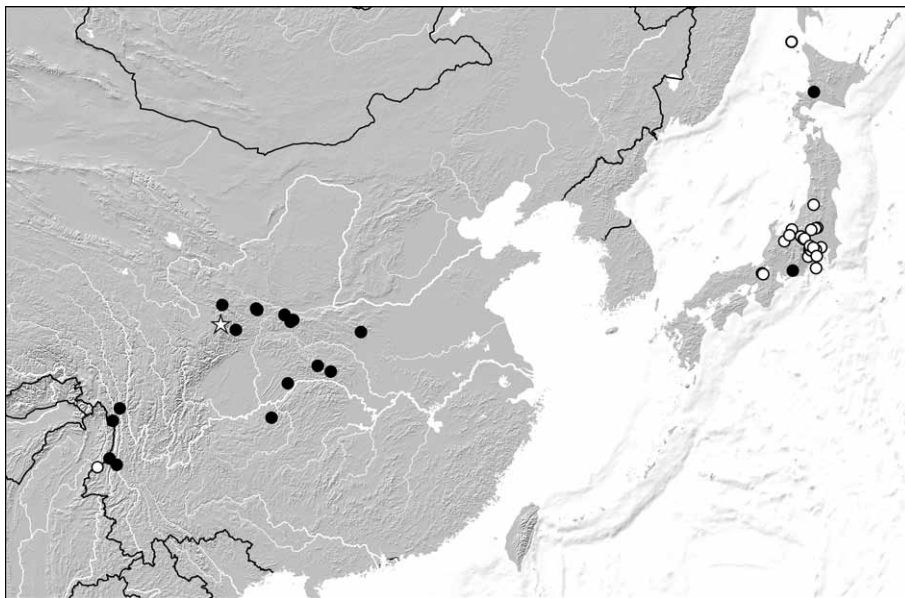
The *Stilicoderus japonicus* group

Stilicoderus japonicus SHIBATA 1968 (Map 1)

Material examined: Japan: Hokkaido: 2 exs., Sapporo, Nopporo Virgin Forest, 5.VI.2011, leg. Lackner (cAss); 1 ex., same data, but 18.V.2011 (cAss). China: Gansu: 6 exs., S Longnan, Min Shan, 33°03'N, 104°41'E, 2200 m, secondary pine forest with hazelnut, moist litter and roots sifted, 6.VIII.2012, leg. Schülke (cSch, cAss); 1 ex. [teneral], N Chengxian, W-Qinling Shan, 34°08'N, 105°47'E, 1760 m, heap of rotting bamboo, sifted, 28.VII.2012, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., N Chengxian, W-Qinling Shan, 34°08'N, 105°47'E, 1760 m, N-slope, secondary deciduous forest margin, sifted, 28.VII.2012, leg. Schülke (cAss); 2 exs., N Chengxian, W-Qinling Shan, 34°10'N, 105°42'E, 1830 m, stream valley with secondary deciduous forest, moist litter sifted, 29.VII.2012, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., W-Qinling Shan, NW Longnan, Lazikou pass, S-side, Laolong valley, 34°08'N, 103°52'E, 2300 m, S-slope with pine and spruce forest, litter sifted, 3.VIII.2012, leg. Schülke (cAss). Shaanxi: 5 exs., SW Meixian, Qinling Shan, 34°02'N, 107°24'E, 1870 m, N-slope, secondary deciduous forest, near stream, litter and grass sifted, 26.VII.2012, leg. Assing & Schülke (cSch, cAss). Hubei: 3 exs., Daba Shan, 12 km NW Muyuping, pass E Da Shennongjia, 31°30'N, 110°21'E, 1950 m, 16.VII.2001, leg. Smetana (cSme, cAss); 1 ex., Daba Shan, mountain range NE Muyuping, creek valley 4 km N Muyuping, 1700 m, 21.VII.2001, leg. Smetana (cSme). Shaanxi / Chongqing: 3 exs., Daba Shan, pass 20 km SSE Zhenping, 31°44'N,

109°35'E, 1700-1800 m, 9.VII.2001, leg. Smetana (cSme). Y u n n a n : 1 ex., northern Gaoligong Shan, 27°47'N, 98°33'E, 2000-3000 m, sifted, 12.-15.VI.2009, leg. Grebennikov (cAss).

Comment: The distribution of this widespread species ranges from eastern Myanmar across China westwards to Japan (Map 1). The above specimens from Gansu represent new province records.



Map 1: Distributions of *Stilicoderus japonicus* (black circles: examined records; white circles: literature records) and *S. rastratus* (star).

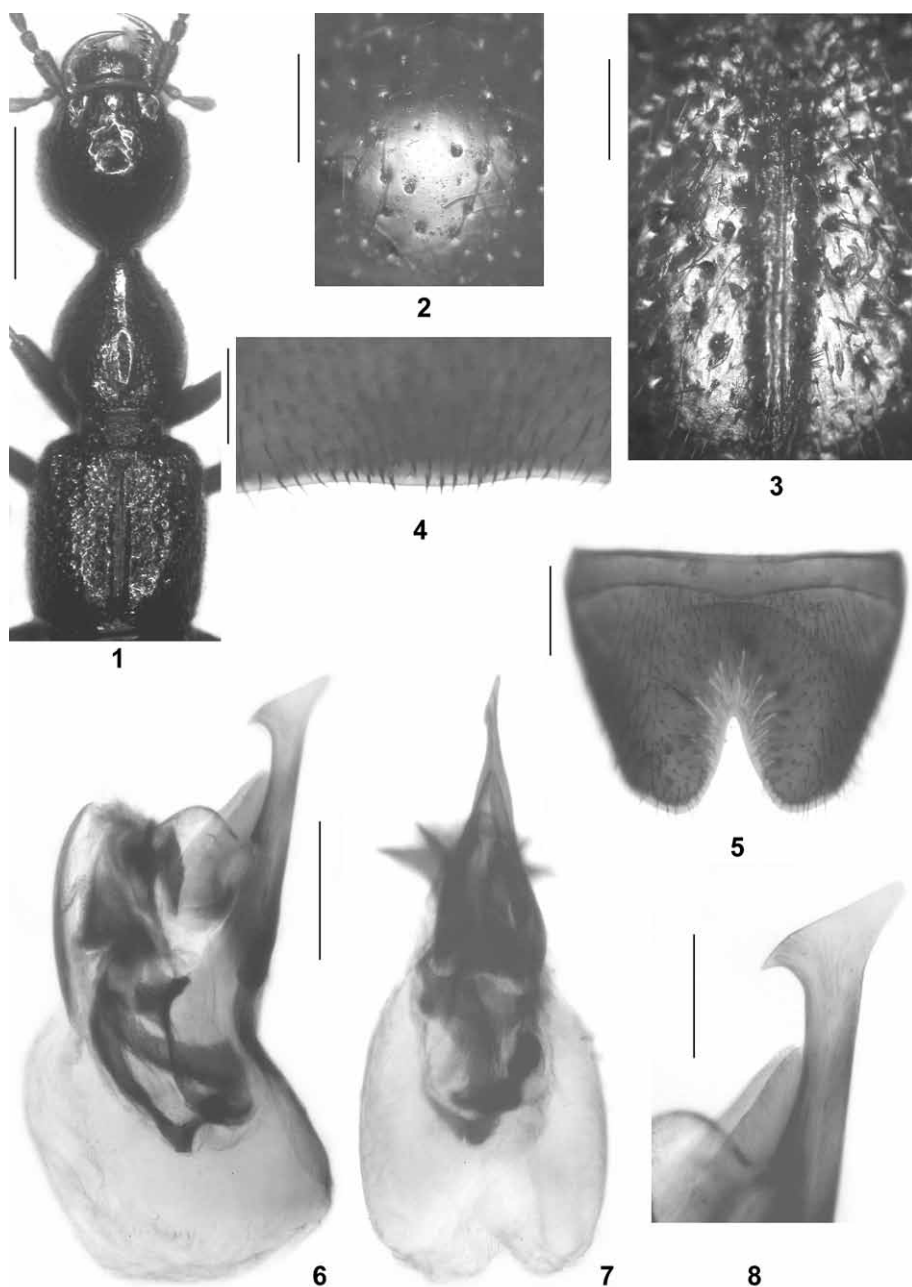
***Stilicoderus rastratus* nov.sp.** (Figs 1-8, Map 1)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "China: N-Sichuan [CH12-26], 70 km N Songpan, road S 301, above Gan lake, 33°15'26"N, 103°46'03"E, 2700 m, spruce forest with birch, litter, mushrooms, moss, and dead wood sifted, 12.VIII.2012, M. Schülke / Holotypus ♂ *Stilicoderus rastratus* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2013" (cAss). Paratype ♀: "China [26]- N-Sichuan N Songpan, 33°15'26"N, 103°46'03"E, 2700 m, spruce forest with birch, 12.VIII.2012, V. Assing (cSch).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the Latin noun *rastrum* (hoe, hatchet) and alludes to the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus.

Description: Body length 5.8-6.3 mm; length of forebody 3.7-3.8 mm. Coloration: body blackish; legs with dark-brown femora, brown tibiae, and dark-reddish tarsi; antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 1) 1.10-1.15 times as long as broad and of oval shape; lateral margins behind eyes smoothly curving towards posterior constriction; posterior angles obsolete; punctuation fine and sparse (Fig. 2), only near posterior constriction with small area with larger and denser punctures; frons nearly impunctate; interstices distinctly broader than diameter of punctures, without distinct microsculpture. Eyes relatively small and weakly convex, approximately one third as long as postocular region from posterior margin of



Figs 1-8: *Stilicoderus rastratus*: (1) forebody; (2) median portion of head; (3) sutural portion of elytra; (4) posterior margin of male sternite VII; (5) male sternite VIII; (6-7) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (8) apex of ventral process. Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2-3, 5-7: 0.2 mm; 4, 8: 0.1 mm.

eye to posterior constriction. Antenna approximately 1.7 mm long; antennomeres II and IV weakly oblong, III approximately 1.5 times as long as broad, V and VI approximately as broad as long, and VII-X weakly transverse. Labrum with smooth, oblong median elevation, on either side of this elevation with microsculptured oval impression, anterior margin of labrum concave, middle of this concavity with a pair of tooth-like projections. Pronotum (Fig. 1) approximately 1.1 times as long as broad and 0.9 times as broad as head; punctation fine and sparse, only posteriorly (near posterior margin and on either side of impunctate midline) denser and coarser; midline broadly impunctate; interstices glossy.

Elytra (Figs 1, 3) approximately as long as pronotum; humeral angles marked; suture somewhat elevated; punctation moderately dense, distinctly coarser than that of head and pronotum; interstices without distinct microsculpture. Hind wings probably present. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as combined length of II and III.

Abdomen approximately as broad as elytra; punctation fine and moderately dense; interstices with shallow microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII strongly transverse, approximately twice as wide as long, near posterior margin with few modified short and stout setae (Fig. 4); sternite VIII (Fig. 5) moderately transverse, posterior excision deep and V-shaped, nearly reaching middle of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 6-8) 0.9 mm long; ventral process slender, straight, and somewhat hatchet-shaped apically.

Comparative notes: Based on the external and the male sexual characters, *S. rastratus* undoubtedly belongs to the *S. japonicus* group, which previously included two species, the widespread *S. japonicus* SHIBATA 1968 and *S. formosanus* ROUGEMONT 1996 (Taiwan; China: Fujian). It is readily distinguished from the sympatric *S. japonicus* by distinctly smaller size, shorter and less slender antennae (*S. japonicus*: antennomeres II and IV nearly twice as long as broad; preapical antennomeres not distinctly transverse), the relatively larger eyes (*S. japonicus*: approximately one fourth as long as post-ocular region), the much sparser punctation of the head, the less oblong pronotum, the distinctly finer and sparser punctation of the pronotum (*S. japonicus*: punctation dense, rather coarse, and somewhat granulose), the broader impunctate band on the pronotum, and by the male sexual characters (posterior excision of sternite VIII much smaller; aedeagus smaller and with ventral process of different shape). For illustrations of the male sexual characters of *S. japonicus* see ROUGEMONT (1986a). The new species differs from *S. formosanus* by the more slender body, different head shape (*S. formosanus*: head nearly subquadrate), the sparser and finer punctation of the head (*S. formosanus*: posterior portion of head extensively with dense and rather coarse punctation), the more slender pronotum with much finer and sparser punctation (*S. formosanus*: punctation on either side of the impunctate midline dense and granulose), and the male sexual characters (posterior excision of sternite VIII of different shape; aedeagus smaller and with ventral process of different shape). For illustrations of the male sexual characters of *S. formosanus* see ROUGEMONT (1996).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated to the north of Songpan in northern Sichuan (Map 1). The specimens were sifted from leaf litter in a mixed forest with dominant spruce and scattered birch at an altitude of 2700 m.

The *Stilicoderus feae* group

Stilicoderus feae FAUVEL 1895

Material examined: India: 2 exs., Uttarakhand, 15 km SW New Tehri, 30°16'N, 78°22'E, 870 m, 18.-20.IV.2012, leg. Anichtchenko (cSha, cAss). Laos: 19 exs., Louangphrabang province, Thong Khan, 19°35'N; 101°58'E, 750 m, 11.-21.V.2002, leg. Kubán (NHMB, cAss); 1 ex., Phongsaly province, Phongsaly env., 21°41'N, 102°06'E, ca. 1500 m, 28.V.-30.VI.2003, leg. Pacholátko (NHMB); 2 exs., Oudomxai province, 17 km ENE Oudom Xai, 20°34'N, 102°09'E, 1100 m, 1.-9.V.2002, leg. Kubán (NHMB); 5 exs., Bokeo province, 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27'N, 100°45'E, 500-700 m, 4.-18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (NHMB, cAss); 1 ex., Khammouan province, Ban Khoun Ngeun, 18°07'N, 104°29'E, 200 m, 24.-29.IV.2001, leg. Kubán (cAss). Vietnam: 2 exs., Quang Binh province, Vietnam-Laos border area, 1 km N Cha Lo, 17°41'N, 105°46'E, 400 m, 11.-24.IV.2010, leg. Dembický (NHMB, cAss).

Comment: The above material includes the first record from Vietnam and the first male-based records from Laos (ASSING 2013).

Stilicoderus bakeri CAMERON 1946

Material examined: Philippines: 1 ex., S-Luzon, Quezon N. P., Lucena, 250 m, 8.-10.I.1991, leg. Bolm (NHMB).

Comment: This species was previously known from the Philippines and doubtfully recorded also from Borneo (ROUGEMONT 1996).

Stilicoderus fenestratus FAUVEL 1895

Material examined: Laos: 8 exs., Phongsaly province, Phongsaly env., 21°41'N, 102°06'E, ca. 1500 m, 6.-17.V.2004, leg. Kubán (NHMB, cAss).

Comment: *Stilicoderus fenestratus* had been recorded from Nepal, North India, Myanmar, China (Yunnan), and Thailand (ASSING 2013). The above material, the first record from Laos, is distinguished from that seen from North India (ASSING 2013) by smaller body size and an aedeagus with a shorter and stouter ventral process. More material from other regions is needed to clarify if these differences are an expression of intra- or interspecific variation.

The *Stilicoderus signatus* group

Stilicoderus signatus SHARP 1889

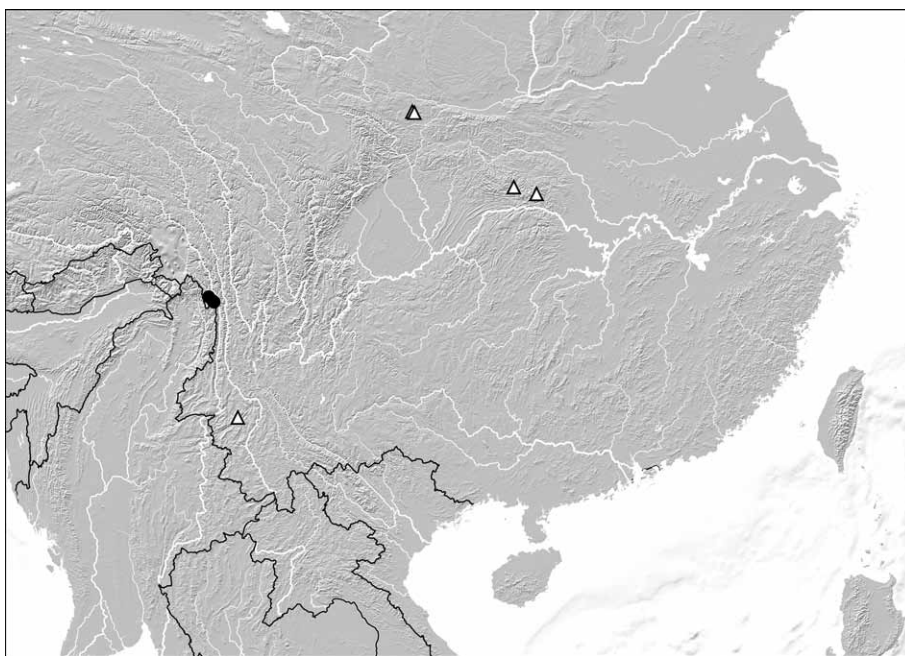
Material examined: China: Gansu: 16 exs., S Longnan, Min Shan, 33°03'N, 104°41'E, 2200 m, secondary pine forest with hazelnut, moist litter and roots sifted, 6.VIII.2012, leg. Assing, Schülke & Wrase (cAss, cSch). Shaanxi: 6 exs. [4 teneral], Micang Shan, 34 km S Hanzhong, 32°44'N, 106°52'E, 1460 m, W-slope, deciduous forest margin with bamboo, litter, grass, and moss sifted, 14.VIII.2012, leg. Assing, Schülke & Wrase (cAss, cSch); 1 ♀, Micang Shan, 30 km S Hanzhong, 32°46'N, 106°54'E, 1070 m, stream valley, litter and soil sifted, 15.VIII.2012, leg. Wrase (cSch).

Comment: This species was previous known from three provinces in China and from Japan (ASSING 2013). The above material from Gansu represents a new province record.

***Stilicoderus assamensis* (ROUGEMONT 1986); revalidated**

Material examined: India: Meghalaya: 10 exs., East Khasi Hills district, Mawphlang, Lawkyntang, 25°27'N, 91°45'E, 1750 m, 23.X.2004, leg. Cuccodoro et al. (MHNG, cAss).

Comment: *Stilicoderus assamensis* was described by ROUGEMONT (1986a), based on a single male from Naga Hills (Assam), and subsequently synonymized with *S. kambaitiensis* (SCHEERPELTZ 1965) by ROUGEMONT (1986b). The aedeagi of the males of the above material are in absolute agreement with the illustration of the aedeagus of the holotype in ROUGEMONT (1986a). A comparison with material of *S. kambaitiensis* from various regions revealed distinct and constant differences in the shape of the ventral process and the shapes of the apical internal structures, so that there is little doubt that *S. assamensis* represents a distinct species.



Map 2: Distributions of *Stilicoderus angulatus* (triangles) and *S. barbulator* (circles) in China.

***Stilicoderus angulatus* ASSING 2013 (Map 2)**

Material examined: China: Gansu: 2♂♂ [1 teneral], N Chengxian, W-Qinling Shan, 34°10'N, 105°42'E, 1830 m, stream valley with secondary deciduous forest, moist litter sifted, 29.VII.2012, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1♂ [teneral], N Chengxian, W-Qinling Shan, 34°08'N, 105°47'E, 1760 m, heap of rotting bamboo, sifted, 28.VII.2012, leg. Assing (cAss). Hubei: 6 exs., Daba Shan, mountain range NE Muyuping, creek valley 4 km N Muyuping, 1700 m, 21.VII.2001, leg. Smetana (cSme, cAss). Shaanxi / Chongqing: 1♀, Daba Shan, pass 20 km SSE Zhenping, 31°44'N, 109°35'E, 1700-1800 m, 9.VII.2001, leg. Smetana (cSme).

Comment: This recently described species was previously known only from Yunnan. The above records suggest that *S. angulatus* is widespread in China (Map 2).

The *Stilicoderus discalis* group***Stilicoderus discalis* FAUVEL 1895**

Material examined: Laos: 2 exs., Louangphrabang province, Thong Khan, 19°35'N, 101°58'E, 750 m, 11.-21.V.2002, leg. Kubán (NHMB, cAss); 1 ex., Bokeo province, 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27'N, 100°45'E, 500-700 m, 4.-18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (NHMB).

Comment: This species was recently recorded from Laos for the first time (ASSING 2013).

***Stilicoderus strigosus* (ROUGEMONT 1985) (Figs 14-15)**

Material examined: Vietnam: 1♂, Quang Binh province, Vietnam-Laos border area, 1 km N Cha Lo, 17°41'N, 105°46'E, 400 m, 11.-24.IV.2010, leg. Dembický (NHMB). Laos: 1♂, Bokeo province, 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27'N, 100°45'E, 500-700 m, 4.-18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss).

Comment: This species was previously recorded from Thailand, China (Yunnan), and Sumatra (ROUGEMONT 1986a, 1996). The above specimens represent the first records from Laos and Vietnam.

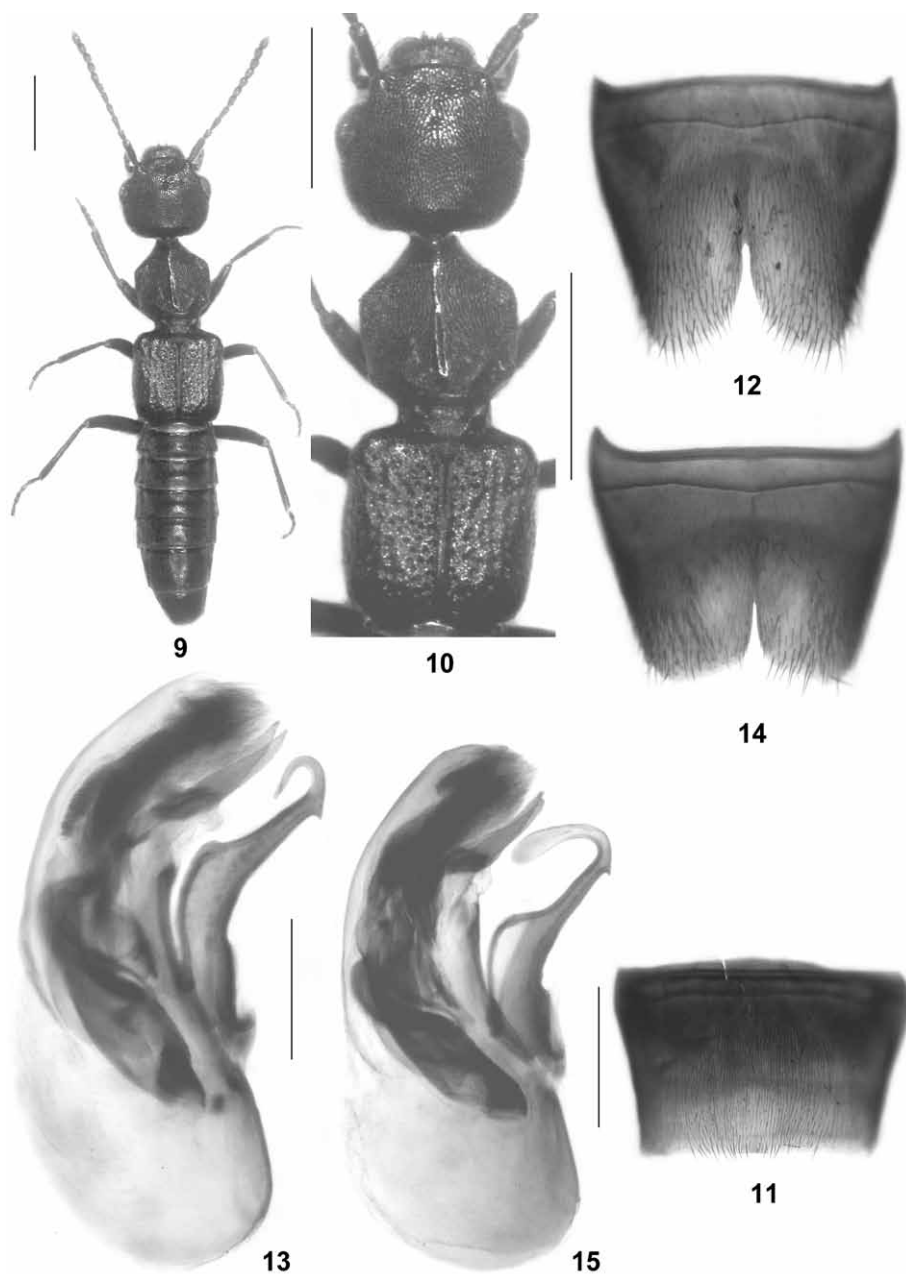
***Stilicoderus separandus* nov.sp. (Figs 9-13, Map 3)**

Stilicoderus strigosus: ROUGEMONT 1985: 219 ff.; partim.

Type material: Holotype ♂: "India: Meghalaya #3b, West Garo Hills dist., Trail Tura - Tura Peak summit, 900 m, 15.X.2004, 25°30'13"N, 90°14'18"E / Leg. G. Cuccodoro, C. Carlton, R. Leschen & D. Erne / Holotypus ♂ *Stilicoderus separandus* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2013" (MHNG). Paratypes: 5 exs.: same data as holotype (MHNG, cAss); 6 exs.: same data as holotype, but "#2b... 800 m, 14.X.2004, 25°30'12"N, 90°14'07"E" (MHNG, cAss); 1 ex.: same data as before, but "#6... 18.X.2004" (cAss); 1 ex.: same data as before, but "#2a... 650 m, 14.X.2004, 25°30'28"N, 90°13'54"E" (MHNG); 5 exs.: same data as holotype, but "#5b,..., Tura Peak, near summit, 1200 m, 17.X.2004, 25°30'16"N, 90°14'38"E" (MHNG, cAss); 9 exs.: same data, but "#5a... Mt Nokrek National Park, 1200 m, 17.X.2004, 25°30'02"N, 90°14'54"E" (MHNG, cAss); 1 ex.: "India: Meghalaya #1, Ri Bhoi dist., near Nongpoh, 600 m, 12.X.2004, 25°55'31"N, 91°52'25"E / Leg. G. Cuccodoro, C. Carlton, R. Leschen & D. Erne" (cAss); 6 exs.: "India: Meghalaya #12a-c, East Khasi Hills dist., Cherrapunjee, below Mawmluh, 1200 m, 24.X.2004, 25°14'59"N, 91°41'52"E / Leg. G. Cuccodoro, C. Carlton, R. Leschen & D. Erne" (MHNG, cAss); 1 ex. [teneral]: "India: Assam #14c, North Cachar Hills dist., road Mahur-Maibang, Sanhaju, 850 m, 26.X.2004, 25°12'25"N, 93°07'28"E / Leg. G. Cuccodoro, C. Carlton, R. Leschen & D. Erne" (MHNG); 4 exs.: "India: Assam #15b, North Cachar Hills dist., Road Umrangso-Gunjong, 900 m, 27.X.2004, 25°24'41"N, 92°49'28"E, / Leg. G. Cuccodoro, C. Carlton, R. Leschen & D. Erne" (MHNG, cAss). Additional paratypes: material of *S. strigosus* from Meghalaya listed in ROUGEMONT (1985).

Etymology: The specific epithet is the gerundivum of the Latin verb *separare* and means "to be separated". It alludes to the previous confusion of this species with *S. strigosus*.

Description: Body length 5.8-7.0 mm; length of forebody 3.4-3.8 mm. Body flattened; habitus as in Fig. 9. Coloration variable: head and pronotum blackish-brown to black; elytra dark-reddish, with the scutellar region, the suture, the lateral and posterior margins more or less extensively and more or less distinctly infuscate, reddish coloration often confined to a weakly defined median spot; abdomen reddish-brown to blackish-brown; legs reddish to blackish-brown; antennae brown to dark-brown.



Figs 9-15: *Stillicoderus separandus* (9-13) and *S. strigosus* from Laos (14-15): (9) habitus; (10) forebody; (11) male sternite VII; (12, 14) male sternite VIII; (13, 15) aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 9-10: 1.0 mm; 11-12, 14: 0.5 mm; 13, 15: 0.2 mm.

Head (Fig. 10) distinctly transverse, approximately 1.15 times as broad as long, widest across eyes, and of subrectangular shape; posterior angles rounded, but noticeable; punctuation moderately coarse and very dense; interstices reduced to narrow ridges, without microsculpture. Eyes large and strongly convex, approximately half as long as post-ocular region between posterior margin of eye and posterior constriction. Antenna slender, approximately 2.0 mm long, preapical antennomeres approximately as long as broad.

Pronotum (Fig. 10) approximately as long as broad and approximately 0.8 times as broad as head, widest across anterior angles; anterior and posterior angles marked, distinctly angled; near posterior margin with short diagonal elevation on either side of midline; punctuation longitudinally or diagonally confluent; impunctate midline relatively narrow.

Elytra (Fig. 10) 0.90-0.95 times as long as elytra, broad, and with pronounced humeral angles; disc with very coarse, defined, and rather dense macropunctuation, and with dense micropunctuation. Hind wings fully developed.

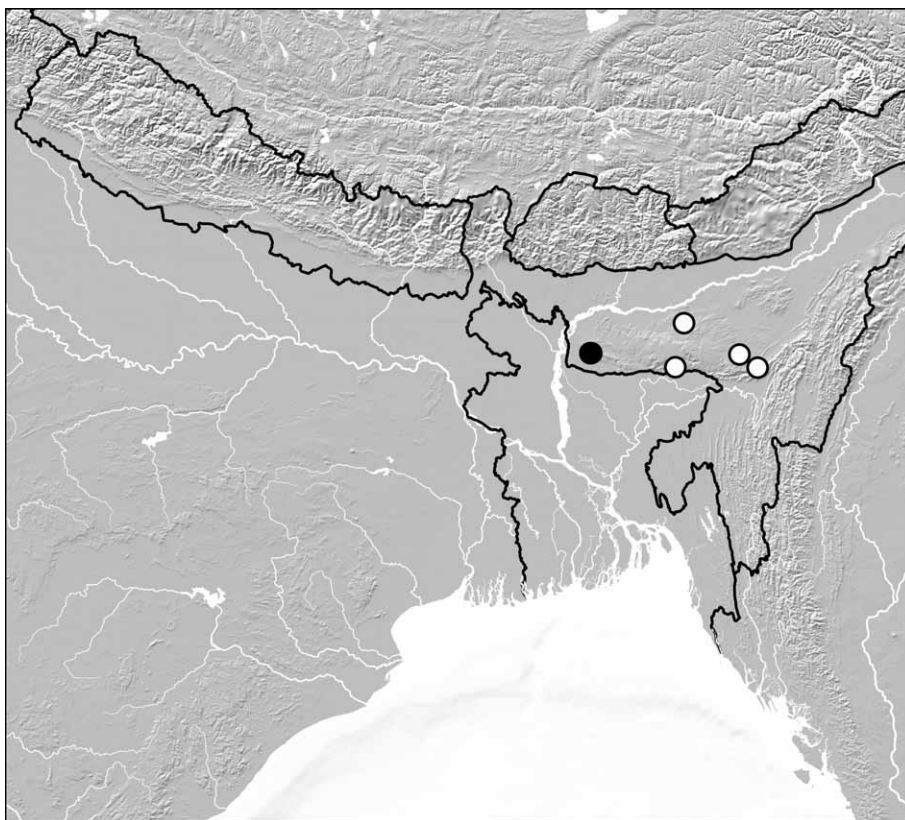
Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctuation extremely fine and extremely dense; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 11) moderately transverse, with dense pubescence, and with truncate posterior margin; sternite VIII (Fig. 12) weakly transverse, posterior excision rather deep and anteriorly very narrow, nearly reaching middle of sternite; aedeagus (Fig. 13) approximately 0.75 mm long; ventral process with apex of conspicuous shape.

Comment and comparative notes: This species was previously confounded with *S. strigosus*, a name unintentionally made available (ROUGEMONT 1985) before the intended description was published (ROUGEMONT 1986a). ROUGEMONT (1985) studied material from Meghalaya, emphasized a few differences between this material and the type material from Thailand, even gave a rough sketch of the ventral process, but nevertheless considered the Meghalaya populations conspecific with the holotype, suspecting that intermediate forms may occur in the regions between Meghalaya and Thailand.

A comparison of the above material from Northeast India with material from Laos and Vietnam, however, revealed that they undoubtedly refer to different species. *Stilicoderus separandus* is distinguished from *S. strigosus* not only by external characters (slightly larger size, longer antennae, presence of distinct and dense micropunctuation on the elytra), but particularly by the male sexual characters. In *S. separandus*, the male sternite VIII is weakly transverse and has a deeper and posteriorly broader posterior excision (*S. strigosus*: sternite VIII strongly transverse and with less deep and posteriorly narrower posterior excision) and the ventral process is of distinctly and constantly different shape. For comparison, the aedeagus and the male sternite VIII of *S. strigosus* are illustrated in Figs 14-15.

Distribution and natural history: The known distribution of *S. separandus* is confined to several localities in Meghalaya and Assam, Northeast India (Map 3). For additional localities see the records of *S. strigosus* from Meghalaya in ROUGEMONT (1985). The specimens were collected at altitudes of 400-1200 m.



Map 3: Distributions of *Stilicoderus separandus* (white and black circles) and *S. turacus* (black circle) in Northeast India.

The *Stilicoderus minor* group

Stilicoderus psittacus ASSING 2013

Material examined: China: Hubei: 3♀♀, Daba Shan, mountain range NE Muyuping, creek valley 4 km N Muyuping, 1700 m, 21.VII.2001, leg. Smetana (cSme, cAss). Shaanxi/Chongqing: 10 exs., Daba Shan, pass 20 km SSE Zhenping, 31°44'N, 109°35'E, 1700-1800 m, 9.VII.2001, leg. Smetana (cSme, cAss).

Comment: The distribution of this recently described species is confined to China (ASSING 2013).

The *Stilicoderus variolosus* group

Stilicoderus barbulator ASSING 2013 (Map 2)

Material examined: China: Yunnan: 30 exs., northern Gaoligong Shan, 27°47'N, 98°33'E, 2000-3000 m, sifted, 12.-15.VI.2009, leg. Grebennikov (CAS, cSme, cAss); 3 exs., northern Gaoligong Shan, 27°54'N, 98°24'E, 2500 m, sifted, 8.VI.2009, leg. Grebennikov (CAS, cSme, cAss); 1 ex., northern Gaoligong Shan, 27°45'N, 98°36'E, 2540 m, sifted, 3.VI.2010, leg. Grebennikov (CAS); 1 ex., same data, but 2600 m, 2.VI.2010 (CAS); 4 exs., Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gongshan Co., Gaoligong Shan, 27°45'N, 98°36'E, 2500 m, snowfield, 19&21.VI.2005, leg. Smetana (cSme, cAss).

Comment: This recently described species has been recorded only from Yunnan (Map 2).

Stilicoderus turacus nov.sp. (Figs 16-21, Map 3)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "India: Meghalaya #2b, West Garo Hills dist., Trail Tura - Tura Peak summit, 800 m, 14.X.2004, 25°30'12"N, 90°14'07"E / Leg. G. Cuccodoro, C. Carlton, R. Leschen & D. Erne / Holotypus ♂ *Stilicoderus turacus* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2013" (MHNG). Paratype ♂: same data as holotype (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the name of the mountain where the type locality is situated.

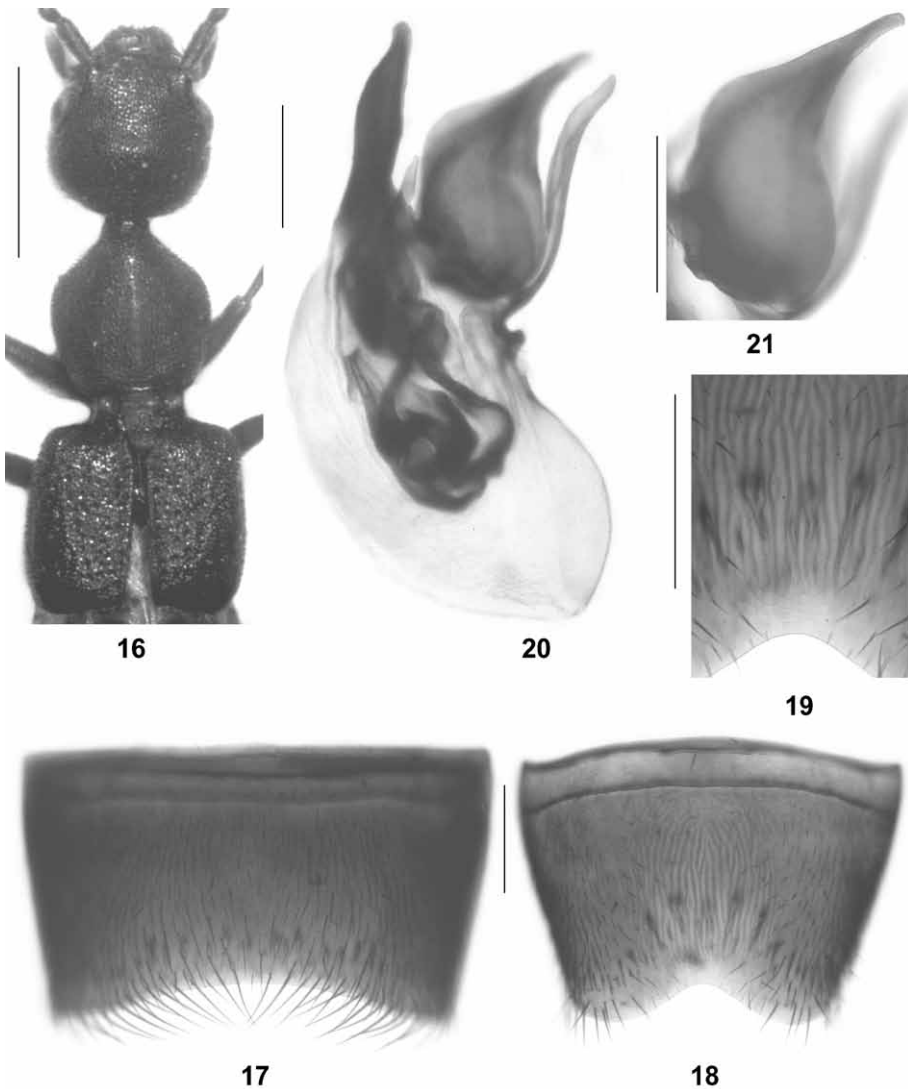
Description: Body length 5.3-5.8 mm; length of forebody 3.0-3.1 mm. Coloration: forebody blackish; abdomen blackish-brown; legs reddish to blackish-brown; antennae brown.

Head (Fig. 16) weakly transverse, 1.02-1.04 times as broad as long, weakly dilated behind eyes; posterior angles broadly rounded; punctation very dense and relatively fine; interstices composed of narrow ridges, without microsculpture. Eyes large and bulging, nearly half as long as postocular region from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction. Antenna 1.6-1.7 mm long; preapical antennomeres weakly transverse. Anterior margin of labrum concave, with five short teeth.

Pronotum (Fig. 16) approximately 1.05 times as long as broad and 0.95 times as broad as head, strongly convex in cross-section; anterior and posterior angles weakly marked; punctation extremely dense, moderately coarse, and granulose; whole surface matt, except for an indistinct, very narrow line in posterior half of midline.

Elytra (Fig. 16) nearly 0.95 times as long as pronotum and with marked humeral angles; surface distinctly more glossy than that of pronotum, with dense and granulose micro-punctation, and with interspersed, moderately dense macropunctures. Hind wings fully developed. Tarsi rather short; metatarsomere I approximately as long as combined length of II and III.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; punctation extremely fine and extremely dense; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.



Figs 16-21: *Stilicoderus turacus*: (16) forebody; (17) male sternite VII; (18) male sternite VIII; (19) postero-median portion of male sternite VIII; (20) aedeagus in lateral view; (21) apical structure of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 16: 1.0 mm; 17-21: 0.2 mm.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 17) strongly transverse, posterior margin broadly concave, with numerous long marginal setae; sternite VIII (Fig. 18) distinctly transverse, with sparse and short pubescence, median portion with conspicuous longitudinal sculpture (Fig. 19), posterior excision broad and shallow; aedeagus (Figs 20-21) approximately 0.85 mm long; ventral process very slender and sinuate in lateral view; with pair of large, sclerotized, and apically acute latero-apical structures, and with stout and long dorsal plate.

Comparative notes: Both in external and the male sexual characters, *S. turacus* is most similar to *S. variolosus* COIFFAIT 1975, from which it differs by slightly larger eyes, the absence of a distinct impunctate midline of the pronotum, the much denser, granulose, and more pronounced micropunctuation of the elytra, the less transverse male sternite VIII with a deeper posterior excision, and by the morphology of the aedeagus, particularly the much longer dorsal plate. The aedeagus of *S. variolosus* is illustrated by ROUGEMONT (1986a).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in Meghalaya, Northeast India (Map 3), at an altitude of 800 m. The specimens were found together with *S. separandus*.

***Stilicoderus trapezeiceps* (ROUGEMONT 1986)**

Material examined: Laos: 1♂, Bolikhamzai province, 8 km NE Ban Nape, 18°21'N, 105°08'E, 600 m, 1.-18.V.2001, leg. Kubán (NHMB).

Comment: The known distribution of *S. trapezeiceps* includes China (Yunnan), Thailand, and Laos, from where it was recently reported for the first time (ASSING 2013).

Genus *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY 1858

The *Stiliderus duplicatus* group

***Stiliderus depressus* ROUGEMONT 1996**

Material examined: Laos: 1♂, Bolikhamzai province, 8 km NE Ban Nape, 18°21'N, 105°08'E, 600 m, 1.-18.V.2001, leg. Kubán (NHMB); 1♂, Oudomxai province, 17 km ENE Oudom Xai, 20°34'N, 102°09'E, 1100 m, 1.-9.V.2002, leg. Kubán (cAss).

Comment: This species was previously known only from Thailand (ROUGEMONT 1996). The above specimens represent the first records from Laos.

The *Stiliderus cicatricosus* group

***Stiliderus bernhaueri* ROUGEMONT 1986**

Material examined: Philippines: 1♂, S-Luzon, Quezon N. P., Lucena, 250 m, 8.-10.I.1991, leg. Bolm (NHMB).

Comment: *Stiliderus bernhaueri* is currently known only from Luzon (ROUGEMONT 1996).

***Stiliderus pulchripennis* (BERNHAEUER 1928)**

Material examined: Philippines: 1♂, S-Luzon, Quezon N. P., Lucena, 250 m, 8.-10.I.1991, leg. Bolm (NHMB).

Comment: The known distribution of *S. pulchripennis* is confined to the Philippines (Luzon, Leyte) (ROUGEMONT 1996).

***Stiliderus brevipennis* (BERNHAEUER 1928)**

Material examined: Malaysia: 2♂, 1♀, 15 km E Kampong Dong, Benom mountains, 3°53'N, 102°01'E, 700 m, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB, cAss).

Comment: *Stiliderus brevipennis* was previously known from Borneo and Sumatra (ROUGEMONT 1996). The above specimens represent the first record from Peninsular Malaysia.

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Zusammenfassung

Drei Arten der Gattung *Stilicoderus* SHARP 1889 werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *S. rastratus* nov.sp. (China: Sichuan) aus der *japonicus*-Gruppe, *S. separandus* nov.sp. (Indien: Meghalaya, Assam) aus der *disialis*-Gruppe (bisher konfundiert mit *S. strigosus* (ROUGEMONT 1985)) sowie *S. turacus* nov.sp. (Indien: Meghalaya) aus der *variolosus*-Gruppe. *Stilicoderus assamensis* (ROUGEMONT 1986), früher ein Synonym von *S. kambaitiensis* (SCHEERPELTZ 1965), wird revalidiert. Weitere Nachweise von zwölf *Stilicoderus*-Arten und vier Arten der Gattung *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY 1858 werden gemeldet, darunter Erstnachweise aus Laos (3 Arten), Vietnam (2 Arten) und Malaysia (1 Art). Die derzeit bekannte Verbreitung von sechs Arten wird anhand von Karten illustriert.

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